





## Withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers continues

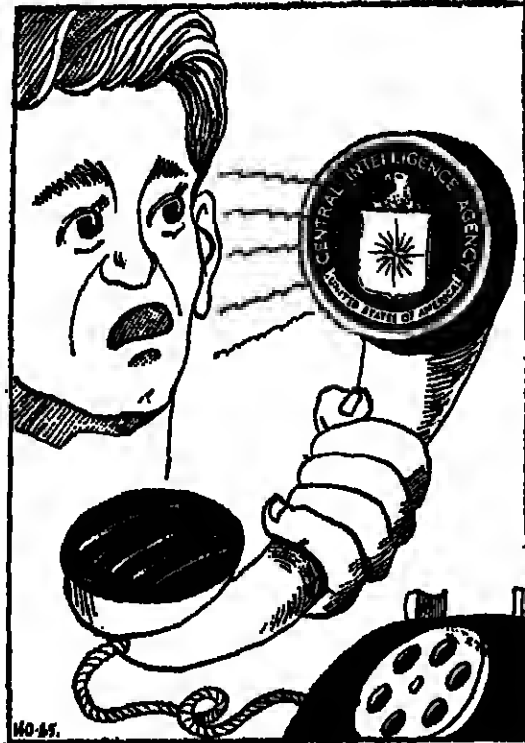
Phnom-Penh. Another round has started in the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteers who are implementing their internationalist duty in the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It is held to keeping with the agreement between the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and decisions taken by the Vietnamese meeting of the top leaders of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea.

In the Kampuchean town of Stung Treng, a mass rally of representatives of the public has taken place. The people who spoke at the meeting expressed sincere, heartfelt gratitude to the fraternal Vietnamese people in the struggle in the name of the defence of freedom and independence of the Motherland from the encroachments by the forces of imperialism and international reaction. This assistance is a brilliant manifestation of the indestructible friendship and combatant solidarity of the fraternal countries in Indochina who are consistently coming out in favour of the strengthening of peace, security and cooperation in South-East Asia.

## Elections under sub-machine gun muzzles

Panama City. The "parliamentary election" which has taken place for the purpose of imparting a more "democratic" facade to the repressive regime in El Salvador and organized by the Washington's ruling puppets, was carried out under the gun muzzles of the military.

The Salvadorans who did not want to be participants of the shameful farce, were driven by the punitive soldiers to the election stations. According to reports from El Salvador, the voting went on in the conditions of terror and repression against the representatives of the opposition, intimidation of the electors, and non-observance of the principle of the secret ballot. More than 1.7 million voters did not take part in them at all. However, this did not prevent the Democratic Christian party of the head of the regime Norberto Duarte from declaring itself the winner long before the counting of votes ended.



Hullot! It's savantroplogi!

Drawing by Yuri Ikonov

## Vote for arms

Washington. American legislators have again supported the unbridled arms race bolstered by the Reagan administration. The Senate Armed Services Committee voted appropriation in the next fiscal year of an unprecedented 312.3 billion dollars for arms.

The committee satiated practically all the administration's requests both on boosting the arms race on this planet and spreading it into outer space. Nearly 3.4 billion were set aside for the "strategic defense initiative" programme, envisaging the deployment of a giant anti-missile system with space-based elements. 300 million dollars are set aside for anti-satellite weapon systems, and also envisaged is the construction in the next fiscal year of another 21 intercontinental ballistic first-strike nuclear missiles.

Nearly 1.2 billion were set aside for intensive preparation for chemical and bacteriological warfare.

## PROTECT THE WORLD FROM WARS

Colco. An international meeting devoted to the 40th anniversary of Victory over Hitlerian fascism and Japanese militarism held here drew representatives of more than 20 progressive parties, public organizations, national liberation movements and World War II veterans from various countries, including a Soviet delegation.

The participants in the meeting, sponsored by the Latin American People's Solidarity Organization, issued an appeal demanding that the world be protected from a new war and destruction. The victory over fascism, the document notes, was on enormous contribution to the liberation of Asian and African nations from colonial slavery.

## U.S.-Nicaragua: new wave of blackmail

Washington. The reactionary circles in the United States have taken in the latest radio address by President Ronald Reagan in which he called on the Americans to strengthen the assistance to the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries, as another signal towards activation of actions in support of these bandits.

The line of frank pressure by Washington represents, as can be seen from every evidence, part of the multiphase pro-

gramme of the White House directed at strengthening the threat from the United States against one of the Latin American countries. In the next days it is expected in Congress that a voting will take place on the request of the administration about the resumption of the secret aid to the Nicaraguan "contras" which the White House's plan to give open military support to the forces which oppose the legitimate Government of Nicaragua.

## Gromyko meets Clark

(Continued from page 1)

Addressing a press conference on the results of the talks, Joseph Clark noted that his visit to the Soviet Union was very helpful. We were able to sit down with Mr. Gromyko and other leaders of the USSR to hear from them directly positions that I have known about before, he said.

He further noted, among other things, that for Canada, the Soviet Union is a very significant trading partner. We intend to continue to pursue these relations.

Touching on the Geneva talks, Clark noted that they are as usual to the future of mankind. There can be no doubt that the USSR goes to those talks seriously, he said.

We do know that we cannot ignore each other, he told journalists. We are each so important to the other. That is the most appropriate summary of our discussions to the USSR, he said. There is a willingness on both sides to identify and pursue a common business between Canada and the Soviet Union.

## American war veterans to visit Europe

(Continued from page 1)

with Soviet veterans who took part in the 1945 meeting in the American delegation to the Soviet War Veterans' Day.

During the press conference the American veterans pointed out the importance of maintaining personal contact between Soviet and US citizens and building up trust between the two peoples, when the international situation is tense.

## Pavel Sevostyanov: historical events by routes into future

Once a statesman said that international relations have no more profitable investment than the time dedicated to history, and Sevostyanov, professor of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, and head of the History and Diplomatic Academy, is a man who has made a career of this.

Only half of this is true, said Pavel Sevostyanov. One can equally say that there is no more important and fruitful area of research than history, and Sevostyanov, professor of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, and head of the History and Diplomatic Academy, is a man who has made a career of this.

## BRITAIN, U.S. CONDEMNED OVER FALKLANDS

Buenos Aires. "Britain, Go Home From the Malvinas", and "Shame to US Imperialism!" — these were some of the slogans under which a demonstration timed to coincide with the third anniversary of the armed conflict in South Atlantic took place here. Thousands of inhabitants of the Argentine capital, including the veterans of the war on Malvinas (Falkland Islands), took to the streets in strong protest against the British colonial policy of the Thatcher government in the occupied archipelago, where the construction of a major air base armed with nuclear weapons is nearing completion. The demonstrators burnt British flags and those of the United States which, as is known, gave all-round support to London during the 74-day war in the South of the Atlantic.



The Israeli interventionists continue to terrorize the peaceful population of Southern Lebanon. According to the reports of the Lebanese patriotic resistance front, the invaders are carrying out mass round-ups and arrests in many populated places of the occupied South of the country.

Photo AP-TASS

## RECORD PROFITS

Washington. According to "The Washington Post" newspaper, military preparations over the years of Ronald Reagan's presidency up to the end of 1988 will swallow a total of 2.3 billion dollars from taxpayers' pockets. The military-industrial complex is making unprecedented profits. Many corporations regard their military business two to three times more profitable than the manufacture of civilian goods.

At present twenty thousand

big and 150 thousand medium and small companies and firms are working for the Pentagon, and are most favoured by the Federal government. The government pumps the military-industrial giants to the envy of civilian corporations, according to the newspaper. Only a small part of Pentagon's contractors has paid any Federal income taxes over the past few years. The giant General Dynamics, for example, has not paid a cent in income taxes since 1972.

## TRANSNATIONALS POISON NIGERIANS

Lagos. Every evening thousands of Nigerian workers emerge from gates of factories bearing colourful emblems of American, West European and Japanese monopolies. Most of these people returning home after a hard working day do not know that their organisms take to doses of very dangerous substances widely used in the factories of Western companies.

In developed capitalist states it is prohibited to use many chemicals harmful to human health and life. Yet the enterprising dealers make use of the absence of such a ban in many developing nations as Nigeria, which lack the requisite technology and specialists for effective control over the activity of foreign chemical companies. As a result, according to research conducted at the University of Ibadan, extremely dangerous substances are used in the production of tyres, varnishes and paints, plastics and other products made by subsidiaries of foreign firms in Nigeria, without any safety engineering. Some of them are capable of causing cancer and other fatal illnesses.

## Is Mengele in Europe?

Paris. The Nazi war criminal Josef Mengele is now in Western Europe. This is reported by the French newspaper "Le Parisien Libere" quoting testimony by eyewitnesses. Several days ago a fanatic doctor arrived from the German concentration camp, who carried out barbaric experiments on people, was noticed in the Italian resort town of Merano. Mengele had come there accompanied by an impressive retinue for meeting with his wife.

## Science and technology

### FLOATING FARM

Swedish engineers have developed what outwardly resembles a gigantic cat wheel, 50 m in diameter. Consisting of pontoons, the "floating wheel" is in fact a fish-breeding farm. The fry are released into ponds between "spokes". The bottom is covered with a net.

### LOCOMOTIVE OF THE FUTURE

Of course, in our time there are much faster means of transport than a train. However, the popularity of this means of transport is not dropping. On the contrary, now, together with comfort, it has also developed speed.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, a "locomotive of the future" developed a speed of 350 kilometres an hour. This is achieved by means of electric traction, but on a specially created high-speed mainline. The crew of the locomotive is helped by a robot-engineer.

### MUSIC AS CURATIVE

From ancient times music has been affecting not only pleasure but contributing to health as well. This came from a special seminar on music as a curative held recently in Cairo, its participants — doctors and musicians — spoke of concrete possibilities of applying music in medicine. Of special interest for the audience was a report by Doctor Nebly Mikhail of Hama University's art education department. She told the audience that in ancient Egypt priests played rhythmic melodies and hymns to treat some ailments.

The scientist's research testifies to the fact that music helps improve digestion. It can also be used as local anaesthetic and for treating heart and mental disorders.

### OF INTEREST

#### Elusive lemur

Lemurs are considered to be the smallest monkeys in the world. They are also called "makhoussaphis" and "long-heeled ghosts". The adult ones are usually 12.5 cm long and weigh about 125 grammes. They live in the Philippines, and on the Kaiman and Sulawesi Islands. Having lived on Earth for 40 million years without undergoing any changes, these little-studied animals lead a secret and nocturnal life and, therefore, their behaviour has always interested scientists.

No long ago researchers filmed lemurs by means of infra-

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### FORTY YEARS SINCE HUNGARY WAS LIBERATED

PRAVDA publishes an article contributed by the General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Janos Kadar in which he writes as follows:

It is with profound gratitude that the Hungarian people are thinking about the Soviet Union, about the great Soviet people who bore the greatest hardships in the anti-fascist war and for the sake of victory made the greatest sacrifices. We preserve the memory of the Soviet hero-warriors who dealt the mortal blow to the Hitlerite fascism and in this way saved mankind from the intolerable fascist tragedy.

The past 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party stated that in keeping with the decisions adopted by the 12th Congress and as a result of our people's labour we have made a step forward on the road of social progress. In our opinion, the Congress successfully carried out its work, which has great significance for the entire country. It confirmed the main political course of our Party and set the aim of a steady continuation of the construction of socialism. The Congress could also with satisfaction and confidence that our plans are not built on sand, but on solid political and economic foundations which the Hungarian people have laid in the course of the forty years which have passed since the time of the liberation.

### PARCE IN JAMAICA

Touching on the so-called "international youth meeting" in Jamaica, the daily newspaper KONSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA writes that Washington has invited one million dollars on the organization of this gathering. Under its pressure, other governments, too, such as the British and the West German, adopted a decision about subsidizing the voyages of their delegations to Jamaica. The conference must end in the institution of an alliance of pro-American "leaders of the free-world youth". This, in Washington's mind, will lay a mine under the unity of the young from different countries and continents.

An undisputed attempt to split the international youth movement, a component of the global anti-imperialist course of Washington and its allies, is how the preparations for the "conference" in Jamaica has been described by the International Union of Students. These are strenuous attempts to knock together a certain "alternative" youth organization which would serve imperialism and reaction. The aims and tasks of the conference at "the free-world countries" have nothing in common with the genuine interests of youth and students. They are contrary to the fundamental principles of the United Nations Organization. Such opinion is held by the majority youth associations.

### WHY IS THAILAND ARMING ITSELF?

The United States not only does nothing to promote the relaxation of tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border, but on the contrary it is adding oil to the fire, writes IZVESTIA. It is no secret that the Pol Pot men are using the Thai territory as their logistic base, by carrying out raids from it to Kampuchea. The United States, as has become a custom, has raised much noise about the cartoon "Communist threat" to the existence of Thailand. The State Department of the United States has officially announced "accelerated shipment" to Thailand of military guns, and "other weapons of first necessity", including the F-16 fighters.

There are in Thailand political circles who, with support from Washington, would like to implement their concept of the expansion of the country. In order to achieve this, they entered a military alliance with the military Japan, and helped the United States in its intervention against Vietnam, and in the ASEAN today they are serving as conductors of American influence aimed at militarization of the economic and cultural association of the countries in South-East Asia. Such policy is fraught for the country with serious consequences and is detrimental to its national sovereignty. To say nothing about increasing international tension.

### FIGHTING FOR DEMOCRACY

The newspaper TRUD publishes an interview with the prominent Uruguayan political and public leader Liber Seregal. Among other things, he notes:

Each step made by this or that Latin American country in the direction of democracy helps consolidate the gains obtained by other peoples, and imparts new forces to those who are still fighting against the oppression by the dictatorships. The concept of "solidarity" in Latin America is never abstract, it is always specific. When in some or other part of the continent freedom is won, this, directly or indirectly, has influence on the entire continent. When freedom is lost, there arises an immediate threat to the process of democratization and liberation of the other Latin American peoples.

Therefore the struggle which is today waged by the Nicaraguans who are defending their revolution, is not their personal effort, but a cause for all the Latin Americans.

## Studying languages in trains

"It is time you stopped bragging without end 'swallowing' whole concepts of newspapers when you are on the road. It is possible to learn English during a journey from Le Havre to Paris. Certainly if you travel regularly." This is the message of an advertisement of a French railway service which has decided to offer its passengers one more form of service classes in foreign languages. For 300 dollars, a group of passengers of five to six people can, during a lengthy voyage, study with qualified teachers in specially equipped "linguaphone" carriage compartments.

## VIEWPOINT

## WANTED: COLLECTIVE ACTION AGAINST RACISTS

More than ever before, the 25 million non-white population of South Africa, Namibia and the longtime states of the southern Africa now need comprehensive and effective international support in their struggle against the policy of racial and colonial domination and aggression carried out by South African authorities.

For decades Pretoria has demonstrated its reluctance to heed world opinion and UN resolutions on the elimination of the system of apartheid and decolonization of Namibia. Hardly anyone is seriously daunted today by the hope that South Africa could voluntarily change its conduct in the future.

What is then to be done to wait further and reconcile oneself in advance to new thousands of victims of repression in South Africa and new acts of vandalism by Pretoria-supported and armed bandit formations in the frontier states? The continued pillaging of the natural resources of Namibia and the oppression of its people? The crude violations of the principles and resolutions of the UN?

South African officials quite definitely say they do not intend to change anything in their policy beyond small "cosmetic" operations on the repressive "fa-

ce" of apartheid. They continue to insist with mess killings and repression of participants in anti-racist activities. The racist have again exposed their fraudulence and pretentious "peaceableness". They have not fulfilled any of their promises made under agreements with Angola and Mozambique and have reiterated their attempts to solve the Namibia independence issue separately. In contrast to UN resolutions and the neo-colonialist spirit.

Utterly revealing his failure, too, is the Washington policy of "portuguese" Pretoria. The US "constructive cooperation" with the regime has led to the growth of military might and aggressiveness of South Africa, the impudence of the racist and their confidence in their impunity.

And what is Washington calling for now? To give Pretoria a chance for "constructive transformations" of the system of apartheid, and get the chance for new initiatives to "persuade" the racist. Precisely this notion is concealed in all the statements by members of the US administration, including Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker, which seemingly denounce both the system of apartheid and repression of its opponents, but in

fact try to again protect the racist from worldwide condemnation and effective sanctions capable of forcing it to resort to real (rather than fictitious) measures to restore peace and calm in the region and the down-trodden rights of its native citizens.

Not surprisingly the authorities in Pretoria are looking to the future with the same arrogance. The head of the regime, Pieter W. Botha reacted to the explosion of international indignation in connection with the bloody events in South Africa in recent weeks, by saying that everything there was supposedly well and would still improve, because all available means would be used to restore order. Surely, these means are actively being used: the number of murders and arrested Africans is rapidly growing, while legislative and legal repression against opposition to apartheid is getting tougher.

The situation in southern Africa in general is heated to such a degree that is becoming an ever more serious threat to world peace. All this requires a more resolute transition from talk on its normalization to practical action. A lot of important constructive ideas are being advanced these days, and the essence of it all is to make Pretoria

submit to the demands of the world community.

For instance, the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid has urged all states to take the following measures to isolate the racist — termination of trade and financial relations with them, strict compliance with embargo on deliveries of weapons to South Africa, an end to all forms of nuclear, cultural and sports cooperation with apartheid, etc.

A report by the UN Secretary-General Pines de Cuellar on the forthcoming New York session of the UN Commission on Transnational Corporations stresses the exceptional importance of mobilizing the entire world community in the struggle against the union of transnationals with the racist.

A group of African countries has urged the member-states of European Economic Community to end capital investment in South Africa. They declared that continuation of their cooperation with Pretoria will be seen as direct support for terrorist actions and calculated murders. Recently the Norwegian Government supported the limiting of trade and economic ties with South Africa in accordance with Security Council recommendations.

A TASS Statement issued in Moscow says that the Soviet Union expects all governments to strictly adhere to the unanimously passed Security Council resolution of March 12, this year, urging Pretoria to immediately stop violence and repression and to take urgent measures to eliminate apartheid, and to comply with other UN resolutions. This men-hating ideology is intolerable, especially on the eve of the 40th anniversary of Victory over fascism.



Yuri KURITSYN

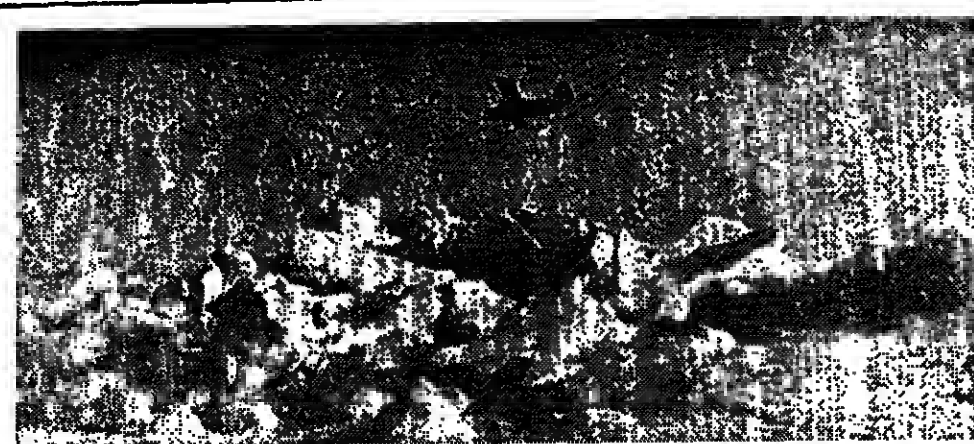


### Round the Soviet Union

EXPERTS IN THE PROTECTION AND REPRODUCTION OF FISH RESERVES AND THE REGULATION OF FISHING FROM PLANES AND HELICOPTERS ARE DRAWING UP AND VERIFYING THE MAPS OF ARCTIC FISH SHOALS. The coordinates of especially big herds of ringed seals, regular seals and sea hares are communicated to the captains of the northern sea shipping line, so that by the end of April the ships would bypass the sectors where the sea animals reproduce.

THE BRIGHT BEAM OF LASER BEACON IS NOW SHOWING SHIPS THE WAY TO THE MOORAGES OF THE BERDYANSK PORT (IN ZAPOROZHYE REGION OF THE UKRAINE). The laser will make considerably easier the job of escorting large-luggage merchant ships in the shallow seas of Azov.

THE LAST COPIES OF THE ABC-BOOK FOR SIX-YEAR-OLDS WHO WILL START STUDIES (IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NEW SCHOOL REFORM) NEXT AUTUMN, HAVE COME OFF THE MACHINES OF THE DUSHANBE PRINTING PLANT. The Tajik Meoril (Education) Publishers have already brought out for the little pupils a mathematics book "Learn to Count". The textbook "Dushanbe" (Dush) tells about the native land. Parcels with textbooks for the six-year-olds have also been sent to the districts of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Kirghizia, where there are schools which conducted classes in the Tajik language.



## THE EXTREME NORTH



At a time when the spring is triumphing through most parts of this country and the snowing campaign has just started in the south, ringed frost and snow-storms are still reigning to the north. But in the Extreme North some visible changes are apparent. After a prolonged Polar night the sun has returned to open the luminous season of scientific expeditions. Oceanographers, geologists, geodesists and biologists have started going about their daily business.

One of the polar attracting researchers is the Zhukovskiy Island in the De-Long Archipelago in the Eastern sector of the Arctic. In this place, which is almost impossible to reach all year round, there is a hydrometeorological station, launching regular weather balloons into atmosphere. The data and facts thus obtained are transmitted to the mainland after appropriately processing them. Used for long-term and daily weather forecasts, these data are of great importance for the national economy.

Geologists are working hard in the field now through the boggy plains of tundra, claimed by frost, have not yet "floated". Later geologists are to come here to explore deposits of natural resources, which the Extreme North is so famous for.

## POWER BRIDGE

The energy of the South Ukrainian atomic power station is already being supplied to the towns and villages in the Mykolajiv and Odessa regions of the Ukraine and to Moldova. A 750 kilovolt power transmission line, linking the atomic station and the Moldavian thermal power station, has been put into operation here.

The assembly of the 102nd power line have overcome long water barriers — the Yalpuh River, the Kuchuga River and lakes.

After attaining the design capacity, the second unit of the South Ukrainian atomic power station will monthly supply along the new power transmission line to the Odessa-Moldavian power system 400 million kilowatt-hours of electric energy. This will ensure reliable power supply for the development of the large industrial and agricultural regions in South-Western part of the Soviet Union.

## New hydrofoils

Tests on a new "Lashchik" type river hydrofoil, which will provide comfort for 70 passengers will start in the USSR this year. Thanks to the ship's two propellers, the speed is almost noiseless. The ship develops a speed of 50 km/h.

"Albatros" type hydrofoils will appear this year on the sea routes. Compared with "Lashchik" their seaworthiness to head considerably enhanced. Now hydrofoils do not fear rough seas. The "Albatros" is equipped with air conditioning. Just like on the "Lashchik", the level of noise and vibration in the cabin has been reduced to a minimum. The design of the ship fully meets the requirements of environmental protection.

The new hydrofoil carries 12 passengers and has a maximum speed of 35 knots (more than 60 km/h), which is unusual for passenger ships.

### Places to visit

## MENSHIKOV TOWER

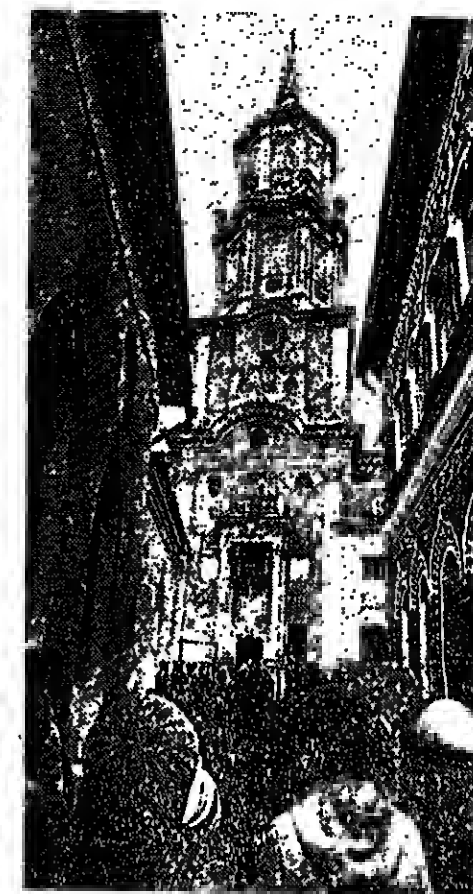
Archangel Gabriel, which stands atop the hill in the middle of Moscow (so far from the Kirovskaya metro station) is an exquisite white and marble church in the style of Moscow Baroque. In the history of architecture it is known as the Menshikov Tower. It was built in 1767 by Peter the Great's associate Alexander Menshikov, who had his mansions close by. This was the first Moscow monumental structure of the early 18th century.

Russian architect Ivan Zarudnyy has succeeded in creating a remarkably light and majestic tower looking up into the sky.

Originally the church was crowned with a tall spire bearing the figure of a flying Archangel Gabriel. Legend has it that in his vanity Menshikov



Remnants of the stucco decorations of the Menshikov Tower.



wanted to have his own church which would be taller than the Ivan the Great Bell in the Kremlin.

The Menshikov Tower actually was taller than the Kremlin Bell. On its upper story the tower had a chiming clock from England. In 1723, the spire which was lit by lightning, was burst, and its fifty bells, suspended from wooden beams, fell down and broke the vault. For more than fifty years the tower looked maimed. A new vault and dome were built only at the end of the 18th century. In the interior the only things reserved from the past are the carvings in the choir storey and stucco decorations in the altar.

## 38 SOVIET WOMEN RECEIVE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL

A meeting of Soviet nurses, holders of the highest International Red Cross award — Florence Nightingale medal — has concluded in the Crimea. 38 Soviet women were honored with these medals, coined to decorate nurses for courage and heroism in the execution of their professional duty. One of them is Kseniya Bulova of Sevastopol (a

## FAIRY TALES FROM KALININ TO INDIA

The Children's Books Printing Combine in the city of Kalinin (the central zone of the Russian Federation) publishes lively-looking and colorful books, including in foreign languages. The high quality of the Combine's products has attracted the attention of foreign firms. Editions for children to India, Britain, Romania, and Yugoslavia are ready to be shipped.

## Contributing to mutual understanding

For more than two decades, each last Sunday of April has been observed as United Towns Day. This year, on the decision of the United Towns Organization (UTO), which has 1,500 members in sixty countries, the Day will be held under the sign of two events — the 40th anniversary of the Victory over fascism in World War II and the International Youth Year declared by the United Nations.

Within the framework of the United Towns Organization, conferences will be held by representatives of the United Towns under the motto, "City and Peace". Among other towns and cities, they will be held in Bologna and Sheffield, and also in Hiroshima and Nagasaki where the public and municipal councils are preparing to widely mark in August the 40th anniversary of the tragedy of these cities which were subjected to nuclear bombings by American planes.

Representatives of Soviet twinned cities, as in the past years, intend to take an active part in all these meetings, regarding them as an important contribution to the cause of promoting mutual understanding in the world today.

## All-Union Weeks of Book and Music for Children and Adolescents

Traditional festivals — All-Union Week of Book for Children and Adolescents and All-Union Week of Music for Children and Adolescents — were recently held in the USSR.

By tradition, the centers for the festivals, cities and towns, the fifteen Soviet constituent republics. This time, the Book Week was held in the Russian Federation while the Music one took place in Lithuania.

To the course of these popular festivals, children meet writers and composers whose works are devoted mainly for children while artists and musical collectives perform for them at major concert halls, palaces of culture, Pioneer centers and schools. They are also addressed by workers from organizations publishing books for children.

The main objective of such weeks is to stimulate the ever growing interest among children and teenagers in literature and music.

In the USSR books for children are published by more than seventy big publishing houses of the peoples of the Soviet Union and other countries, with an overall annual circulation of 500 million. Concert programs and musical performances for children form part of the repertoire of the Philharmonic halls and adult theaters in Moscow and Kiev, there are state musical theaters for children. Music as an obligatory subject is on the curricula of all secondary schools.

### VIEWPOINT

## MILITARY THEME IN SOVIET LITERATURE

Oiga MARTYENKO

The people who are now writing books about the war, took no notice of the frontlines, but fought. One after the other they marked their 40th birthday anniversary — Grigory Baklanov, Yuri Bondarev, Yael Bykov — representatives of the generation in which only three out of one hundred fighters survived.

I have had the occasion to repeatedly talk about the war not only with writers, but also with people far removed from the literary world, and I was always struck by the accuracy of their memory and the authenticity of details, as if it were only yesterday that they withdrew from action, from combat to hell where they stood face with death.

If we mention the peculiarities of modern military prose, the golden one is courage, vigorous and ruthless truth taken not from sinners about the war but from the battlefield. Such were the books of writers who are no longer with us. "The war was a tragedy up to its very end, because people got killed in it," wrote Simionov. This endless requiem on "eternal 19-year-olds" sounds in literature with increasing strength.

Another remarkable feature of military prose is its permanent attention towards the people who, as Grigory Baklanov said, bore the brunt of the war — soldiers, junior officers. With the exception of Konstantin Simonov who showed in his trilogy "The Living and the Dead", the characters of military leaders (and this theme, the comprehension of war strategy, is, perhaps, waiting for its author) today's literature about the war deals with ordinary people, privates who revealed during the years of bitter trials their extraordinary qualities.

Yael Bykov who revealed with special zeal and bluntness both the entire lofty spirit and the meanness of degradation (people are quite different to times of war) in his last story "The Sign of Trouble" describes not servicemen who in their official capacity have to fight, but an aged peasant couple caught in the war by the occupation of a Byelorussian farmstead, and shows their great endurance, selflessness and contempt for fascist slavery, so that the entire unvanquished Soviet people rise in defense of his characters.

"If I had enough strength," Bykov remarked one day, "I would write about each life lost at the war". This striving brings into literature new people, opens new pages in the perpetual annals of heroic battles.

Not only frontline soldiers but also young people who could not have been born but for the Victory want to understand the authors' experience of recent history, and learn a lesson from it. In his play "The Private", produced by the Malyi Theatre, Byelorussian playwright Aleksei Dolgikh strives to convey the great purifying force of blood shed in the battle for life and for peace. His countrywoman Svetlana Alekseyevich in her remarkable book "The Face of War is Not Female", based on conversations with 1,600 frontline women, gives due to the deeds of medical nurses, signifiers and laundresses without whose blood-stained sweat we would not have been able to defeat the enemy.

## Plans of the Soviet machine-tool industry

The Soviet machine-tool industry has stepped up the production of automatic equipment. Thus, the output of numerical-controlled machine tools has increased by 60 per cent and their share in the total production of machine tools has grown from 24 to 32 per cent.

The list of flexible automatic production modules and systems has been grown in the USSR.

The Leningrad Ya. Sverdlov association has turned out a five-jig boring and milling machine for three-dimensional machining of parts up to 40 metres long and equipped with the latest systems. The same plant has started the development of highly productive automatic equipment for machining particularly sophisticated parts weighing up to 12 tonnes.

In the plans of the Soviet machine-tool industry for 1985 emphasis is laid on the stepping up of the automated machine building. The production of processing centres is increasing by 34, large-and-medium numerical-controlled machines — by 47 per cent, commercial robots — by nearly 100 per cent, metal-cutting tools with anti-wear lining — 30 per cent.

The impact of machine building, specifically machine-tool industry, on the renewal of the country's production assets is growing from year to year. The task today is to set up a machine building a progressive fleet of metalworking equipment.

The new qualitative base of machine building will make it possible to carry out large-scale automation of production.

### FROM the SOVIET PRESS

## SPACE OBSERVATORY SOON OFF TO SPACE

Soviet and French scientists will soon lift all to outer space an observatory with almost two tonnes of research equipment, including a large gamma-telescope, the Gamma-1, and a smaller gamma telescope and an X-ray telescope. The observatory will start a large-scale experiment to study gamma-radiation in outer space, IZVESTIA reports that the experiment — named the Gamma-1 — is the product of a many-year joint Soviet-French effort. The project started back in the 70s when a cooperation programme for gamma astronomy was completed. The approach of the scientists was very business-like right from the start. Numerous experiments with various prototypes of the telescope have long been completed. They include vacuum chamber and centrifugal tests.

The space observatory is to find the sources of space rays — a major part of interstellar and intergalactic space. It also offers the possibility to visualize the remotest and youngest regions of the Metagalaxy and to solve the riddle of birth and death of stars and galaxies.

## THREE DAYS AT A DEPTH OF 450 METRES

Soviet research-divers recently spent three days in a high-pressure chamber at a simulated depth of 450 metres, the lowest simulated depth in this country, MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA reports. The experiment, which was a success of a high-pressure chamber complex at Gelendzhik (a Black Sea resort) involved both Soviet and Bulgarian researchers. This kind of research

seems rather topical in view of fantastic mineral wealth awaiting men in oceanic depths.

The team of four stayed in conditions very much like those of a depth of 450 metres, conducting research. Their state was closely monitored by doctors; they needed half a month to decompression.

A dive in a "dry" chamber is only the beginning. It will be followed by a dive in water pressure chamber in special suit. Finally, the dive will take place in the sea.

The programme, when completed, will mean that a new method of deep underwater diving has been mastered. Such underwater work requires special medical support with urgent therapeutic, surgical and resuscitation facilities. The above tests have solved several problems in this direction as well.

## SUCCESS NOT ONLY IN THE STADIUM

Many Soviet champions achieved successes not only in the sports arenas. Thus, freestyle Olympic champion, many-time world champion Alexander Ivanitsky is not editor-in-chief of the main editorial office of sports programmes of the Gosteleradio. World and Olympic champion gymnast Loris Petrik, ice-hockey player Yevgeny Mayorov, speedskating Olympic champion and world record holder Lyudmila Titova, many-time national tennis champion Anna Dmitriyeva and others have become sports commentators.

Zoya Mironova — the 1933-34 USSR absolute speedskating champion, is now a professor, merited figure skater, a consultant of the section of sport and ballet in the Central Institute of Transmology and Orthopaedics.

Yuri Vlasov, many-time world and 1960 Olympic champion, is now a noted writer, the author of books

"To Overcome Oneself", "The White Instant", and "The Justice of Force".

Former athletics Olympic champion Volodya Bortov also gives his spare time to writing. Shot-put national champion Vladimir Lebedevkov heads a department of the Moscow Bauman Higher Technical School. His research papers were awarded the USSR State Prize.

Citing these names, the ARGUMENTY I FAKTY newspaper writes that even though the problem of newspaper sport does exist, in the Soviet Union a sportsman has no problem, after leaving sport, arranging his future. This is what was shown by a sociological survey conducted among former sportsmen.

Asked what they could say of their work, 84.5 per cent of them answered that they were fully satisfied with it, 10.8 per cent — satisfied, but with reservations, and only 0.6 per cent said they were dissatisfied.

## METRO IN THE URALS

The first through tunnel in the construction of the Sverdlovsk Metro has been dug between the stations of Ordzhonikidzevskaya and Kollinskaya. The work was done under complicated geological conditions. The tunnel was built through a layer of sandstone and gravel. The tunnel is 1.2 km long and 6.5 m wide. It will be the first of a series of tunnels to be built in the Sverdlovsk Metro system.

The length of the first line of the Sverdlovsk Metro is twelve kilometres, which will have many stations. Each of them will be decorated with marble and granite. The most diverse hues to achieve interior plasticity and disinclination.

The section of the Metro to be commissioned will be made operational in 1986. Also planned is the construction of a second line to link the Western and Southern parts of Sverdlovsk. Its major industrial and cultural centre in the city.

### Science and technology

## SUBSTITUTE FOR TRADITIONAL FUEL

The diesel engine of a tractor becomes more economical and less polluting if its traditional fuel is substituted with methyl alcohol. The alteration required has been suggested by a group of students and specialists at the Kirov Agricultural University in the north of the Russian Federation.

The absence of thick black smoke is one of the important advantages in the use of methyl alcohol. It considerably reduces the emission of toxic nitric oxides and exhaust fumes. Now a tractor will need diesel fuel only to start the engine since it will run on methyl alcohol.

There are good prospects for the use of methyl alcohol in diesel engines. It is a reliable and economic fuel for tractors, engines, but also of cars, diesel locomotives and motor vessels.

### OF INTEREST

Folklore and weather forecasts are combined in the research paper of Oksana Fedorova, staff member of the Lvov department of the Institute of Art, Folklore, and Ethnography of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. The research deals with weather forecasts in the olden days. The study embraces folk customs and observations by the inhabitants of the Ukrainian Polesia, featured in songs, legends, proverbs and sayings.

## SLAG TO REPLACE MINERALS

Ground phosphoric slag can become a good filler in the production of plastic. The staff of the Institute of Chemistry of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences have helped introduce progressive technology at a number of enterprises in the republic.

As it turned out, phosphorus production waste is being effectively replaced by such natural minerals as asbestos, fluorite and mica. Environmental protection — one of the major problems connected with the development of minerals — is being solved simultaneously.

Dumps of enterprises producing phosphorus cover a vast area on the territory of the republic. Intensive use of this secondary raw material will start in the very near future.

Since time immemorial people have been observing a host of "promptings" in the world around them, says Oksana. For example, first mushrooms help make forecasts for the summer if they grow on hillsides. It is a token of rain, if they grow in a depression. When dry weather is expected, it is autumn a hedgehog built its hole on the edge of the forest. The winter would be warm, but if in the heart of the forest there are three could be severe frosts. Winds in winter will blow from a direction opposite the entrance to the hole. One more example of folk "barometer": when trees grow low, there will be early frosts, if on the top — then it will be cold only by the end of winter.

## Forecasts from the edge of the forest

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# ENTERTAINMENT

## SOVIET BOOKS IN GREECE

An exhibition of new books brought out by Soviet publishing houses was recently arranged at the Athens cultural centre of the Greco-Soviet Society. On display were political and scientific literature, belles lettres in Russian and foreign languages, including Greek. A special section comprises books dealing with the struggle and heroic deeds of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, and revealing the decisive role of the USSR in routing fascism. Posters of Soviet artists are devoted to this subject and the forthcoming 12th World Festival of Youth and Students.

### FACTS and EVENTS

Records. Now released is the first two-disc album with pieces by Frédéric Chopin in the performance of 13-year-old musician Zhenya Klein and the Academic Symphony Orchestra of the Moscow Philharmonic Society conducted by Dmitry Klayanko.

Books. The Iskustvo Publishers have come out with a collection of works by Soviet film director Sergiy Gerasimov. The three volumes include scenarios written at different times, and a play "Two Heppinesses", (unpublished until now), as well as pedagogical papers and articles on cinema art.

## PANORAMA OF HUNGARIAN ART IN MOSCOW



## Medal for Pechnikov

For more than twenty years, the play of the Moscow Central Children's Theatre "Ramayana" has been enjoying invariable success among younger citizens of the Soviet capital. It is often shown in India where the immortal "Ramayana" epic was born. Not long ago, Indian audiences again applauded the favourite character of the poem—the fearless warrior Rama who liberated his people from their enemy.

The actor who plays Rama, Gennady Pechnikov, recently visited New Delhi, where he was the guest of the Day of Indian Children. He brought to Moscow a large silver medal and an honorary diploma. For Great Service to Childhood and Many Years in Role of Rama in the Play, "Ramayana".

The actor is the first foreigner to receive the award.

### Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

Igor Terentiyev is thought to be one of the most promising Soviet dancers of the new generation. The twenty-four-year-old soloist of the Moscow Classic Ballet Company won the men's Grand Prix and a gold medal at the First International Classic Dance Competition, held in Paris last November. His performance of the "Classic Variations" to music by Adana overwhelmed the Paris public and the expert jury, headed by a celebrated French ballerina Yvette Chauviré.

Igor Terentiyev possesses all the essentials of a classic dancer — he is brisk and easy hopper, and has a harmonious stature. This helps him achieve purity and integrity of dance elements.

Since his childhood Igor has always been fond of music. He attended violin and piano classes at a music school in the city of Ashkhabad (the capital of the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic) where he was born. His passion for dancing and enormous capability brought him to the Moscow Choreographic School.

For the first time Igor enjoyed recognition at the age of 13, when the Bolshoi toured the USA. His appearances there were a big success.

In 1978 Terentiyev became a soloist of the Moscow Classic Ballet Company. He debuted with pas de deux from the old ballet "Flower Festival in Genzano" before an audience of six thousand at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. Then he started to perform solos and leading parts like those of Adam ("Creation of the World" by Petkov), Couli Paria ("Romeo and Juliet" by Prokofiev), Post Belshazar and Student-Philosopher ("Miraculous Journey" by Karaminov of Hoffmann's "Klein Zachas Gennadi Zimov" by).

The talented dancer attracted attention of one of the greatest French choreographers, Pierre Lacotte, when the former was restoring "Nuit de la Suisse Miroir" for the Moscow Classic Ballet. Igor performed three parts in it.

Igor Terentiyev is easily recognizable, dramatically convincing, forceful and effervescent. He is capable of conveying beautiful nuances of the choreography and winning the audience over with dynamic leaps and rotations in modern shows.

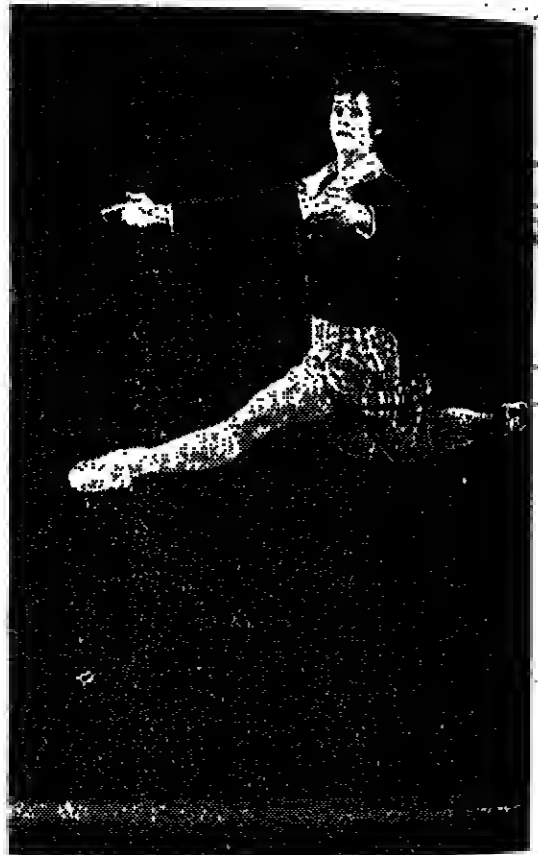
According to the dancer, he takes the greatest pleasure in dancing pas de deux from "La Sylphide", which has become one of the most brilliant moments in "The Mischief of Terpsichore" produced by Nefelija Kaselkina and Vladimir Vasilyov; its action takes place at an international ballet competition.

Yelena LITVINSKAYA

● A scene from "La Sylphide" ballet. Igor Terentiyev as James.

Photo by Dmitry Kulikov

## IGOR TERENTYEV



# BUSINESS



The Videsco stand of the Hungarian National Exhibition in Moscow.

## HUNGARY'S MAIN TRADING PARTNER

The jubilee exhibition, "Hungary on the Road to Socialism, 1945-1985", is still going on at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements in Moscow. A special section is dedicated to Soviet-Hungarian economic cooperation.

The Soviet Union is our main trading partner; its share amounts to one-third of the foreign trade turnover of Hungary, the Chief Commercial Counsellor at the Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic in the USSR, Endre Molnar, said in an interview to our correspondent. Since our energy and raw material resources are limited, deliveries from the Soviet Union are always important for us.

Modern technologies like machine tools, excavators, road-building machines, metallurgical and metal-casting equipment imported from the USSR, go to equip Hungarian industries. Hungary buys considerable amounts of Soviet electronic

computers, various types of tractors and harvesting machines for agriculture as well as lorries and Lada cars and some consumer goods. All these enjoy great popularity among the population.

Hungarian exports are mainly engineering goods. Heavy buses take the greatest share of the deliveries. Besides, Hungary delivers to the USSR Diesel trains, floating cranes and lugs. We also export considerable amounts of equipment for the technology of communications.

Apart from the expansion in the foreign trade turnover, an ever increasing role is played by production specialization, cooperation, and scientific and technological cooperation.

As the exhibition continues, a programme has been signed in Moscow for the development of economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and Hungary from now till the year 2000.

## ENTERING THE SOVIET MARKET?— DO BUSINESS WITH US!

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## Symposium of Philip Morris in Moscow

The American Philip Morris Company recently held a symposium in the building of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council (ASTEC) on the method of growing Virginia and Burley tobacco in the USSR. Experts from Moldova and Azerbaijan, where these tobacco varieties are already being cultivated, participated in the symposium.

The first agreement on cooperation between Philip Morris and Soviet organizations was concluded in 1974, Robert Rosen, area manager USSR, Philip Morris Europe SA, told an MNI correspondent. Under this document cooperation was envisaged in the production of cigarettes, beer and soft drinks in

1975 an agreement was signed on the joint production of Soyuz-Apollo and Apollo-Soyuz cigarettes in the USSR and the USA. A few years later, in 1978, Philip Morris signed an agreement on the production of Marlboro cigarettes with the licence of the company.

In exchange for tobacco grown in Moldova and Azerbaijan, Philip Morris supplies the USSR with manufactured tobacco mixture for Marlboro cigarettes.

## SOVIET-FRENCH COMMISSION

The 18th session of the permanent mixed Soviet-French commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation recently held in Paris, discussed

the fulfilment of the agreement on economic cooperation for 1980-1985 and implementation of the long-term programme for promoting economic, industrial and technical cooperation between 1980 and 1990.

France is one of the leading trade partners of the Soviet Union. Goods turnover between the two countries more than doubled in 1980-1984, compared with the preceding five-year period.

A distinguishing feature of this cooperation is that both sides work on the execution of large-scale projects.

Contacts between our countries also embrace broad spheres of scientific cooperation — peaceful use of outer space, public health and environmental protection.

## Intourist news

Section of Icons, although which mention should be made of the works of Andrei Rublev, the Russian painter of the 15th century. As we were told by the guide, restoration work was done on them for several years. Beautifully restored the golden painting of the apostles and crosses. And restoration artists fixed the points of icons.

The tourists are of the opinion that they must come to Moscow once again to admire the beauty of its architectural monuments.

Yelena KHANGA

## Lessons by master-dancers

A series of open lessons in modern dance was held at the Vaganova Choreographic School in Leningrad by noted GDR ballet teacher G. Palucka. Elements of her methodology based on improvisation are ever more widely used by Leningrad teachers at the acting mastery lessons.

Soviet masters share their ex-

perience at the Dresden School art director G. Palucka held many seminars there.

Such is the main task of the choreographic school, the two-sided class. It was held up at a joint conference.

## WHAT'S ON!

April 6-8

### THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 7 (mat) — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Tsar's Bride" (opera); 7 (eve) — Glinka, "Ruslan and Lyudmila" (ballet). 8 — Glinka, "Ivan Susanin" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 6 — Mozart, "Die Entführung aus dem Serail" (opera); 7 (mat) — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet); 7 (eve) — Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera); 8 — Adam Delibes, "Coppélia" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.). 8 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus"; 7 — Ziv, "Molodets Artistes"; 8 — Lehar, "The Merry Widow".

### FILMS

Cinema in an English Park (Dorzhenko Film Studios, USSR). A political thriller telling about a subversive activities of the Liberty radio station.

### CONCERT HALLS

Leningrad Stadium. Small Sports Arena (Luzhniki). 6, 7 — "Parade Review", an entertaining programme, featuring various variety imitations, music ensemble and contrast group.

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskovskaya Embankment, at the Rossiya Hotel). 6, 8 — "Hello, Music Hall!", a variety programme starring artists of Leningrad Music Hall and Moscow performers.

### SPORTS

Football. Central Army Club Sports Complex (39 Leningradsky Prospekt). 6 — USSR championship first league. Central Army Club vs Yaroslavl Shinnik. 7 p.m.

Badminton. CAC did not manage to enter the highest

league. Will they be able to do it in just one season as Spartak once did?

JUDO. CAC Palace of Weightlifting (39 Leningradsky Prospekt). 6 and 7 — Moscow championship. On April 6, at 6 p.m.; on 7, at 11 a.m.

Top judoists from the Burevestnik, Dynamo, Trud and other sports clubs will take part.

RACING. Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 7 — Racing and trotting. 1 p.m.

### WEATHER

April 6-8

In Moscow, city and region cloudy with clear spells, rain possible in places. Night temperatures of 0°, +5°C (to -5°C in the north-east) and -12°, 8°C during the day; NW and W wind, 5-10 mps.

### TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 5 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks. Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Trams 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Taxi 24-hour service Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin, plus 20 kopeks per kilometre. Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 225-00-00. 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

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